

The Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial, Republican papers, are both exercised just now in quieting the apprehensions of the brethren about Douglas. Don't be alarmed, they virtually say, that dangerous rebel can't be nominated. He can't get all New England in the Convention, nor New York. He can't get Pennsylvania, and New Jersey will follow Pennsylvania. Then the South are all against him, and so is the Administration; so is Bright, Fitch, Slidell & Co. The influence of these must surely be sufficient to kill him, so don't be afraid. Horace Greeley is rather older in politics, and he has started them all by a warning in time, that Douglas is coming.

The rest of the brethren don't want to believe any such disastrous news. They had better make up their minds to the worst; for there is no calculating about Douglas. He is a dangerous man, and how and when he will turn, up there is no telling.

When he went home to Illinois, the combination against him, it was thought, would break him down. But the greater the opposition the better. He was only so much stronger with the people. That the Democratic party South are opposed to him, is all false. Call the name of Douglas before any crowd in Kentucky, and see if the response sounds like opposition. We know South, how you colored Republicans hate him, and we know you don't hate him for nothing. He is the same Douglas as he was when he was burned in effigy all over the North. He is the same Douglas the South voted for, for President, in 1850; and as to the opposition at Washington, he is only the stronger for it; and only the more dangerous for the enemies he has. This Opposition South comes chiefly from disunionists who don't wish a national man elected, and that is beginning to be seen.

The rest is all personal spite that will damage its authors and aid Douglas. If they can stand their own hostility to him, he has no reason to complain. Let them and the Black Republicans and disunionists all make war on Douglas. It is a hollow alliance that the people will understand.

We warn these editors, then, not to cheat themselves or their readers by crying no danger, and counting the obstacles in the way of Douglas, and crying all's well! We tell you, you don't know what you are scribbling about; you don't see below the surface. The opposition of the South to Douglas is all a joke, all a fallacy; I tell you, don't understand it. The South can he scare you out of your boots, and beat you; and that's just what they are after. You Republicans know why you hate Douglas; you know he is opposed to your purposes and designs; you have tried him; you have festered him, coaxed him, abused him, threatened him, and have found by experience you can make nothing out of him; you would, therefore, prefer any one—wise, Hunter, Johnson, or South, or the old Devil himself. We of the South know you hate Douglas, and why you hate him. We are just going to nominate him to rub you out—make an end of you.

We can assure you, Republicans, that this opposition you muster up is the life of the whole business. If it were out of the way, somebody else might be nominated at Charleston. Keep up the opposition, then, to it. Sensible men South understand what the object is, and what the result will be.

Personal.

— Friday evening a literary entertainment occurred in New York for the benefit of a young Southern author who has been disabled by illness from literary labor.

— Gen. Belas, Minister from Bolivia, South America, is in Washington. No clue to unravel the mystery of his robbery in Charleston, S. C., has been obtained. The affair is being investigated by the Charleston police.

— The Senate of Texas has passed unanimously a joint resolution instructing the Texas Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the incorporation into the United States Navy of Capt. John G. Todd, of the old Texan Navy.

— We learn that the Hon. Samuel A. Smith has tendered to the President his resignation of the Post of Commissioner of the General Land Office, designing to resume the practice of his profession of the law.

— The President has nominated for the vacant post of U. S. Treasurer the Hon. Geo. W. Hous, of Tennessee, a Democratic leader of high character and standing at the bar of his State.

— The consecration of the Rev. Joseph C. Talbot, Missionary Bishop elect of the Northwest, will take place in Christ church, Indianapolis, on Wednesday, February 15th. The consecrators appointed by the presiding Bishop are Bishops Kemper of Wisconsin, McCook of Michigan, Hawks of Minnesota, Updell of Indiana, and Bedell of Ohio. Bishop Smith of Kentucky will preach the sermon.

— A new prima donna, named Mile. Maria Estelle, a pupil of Duprez, has made her debut at the Italian opera in Paris, *na Amina*, in La Sonnambula, and has made an immense success.

— Madame Anna Bishop has been received with great favor in Charleston, S. C. Her concerts there were largely attended, and compliment were freely showered upon her by the newspapers.

— Mr. H. F. Brownson, translator of Balm's *Fundamental Principles*, son of Dr. G. A. Brownson, left for Anger, France, on the 21st inst., to enter the novitiate of the Jesuits at that place. Mr. Osksmith, son of Mr. Osksmith, publisher, left the same time for the same destination.

— From a biographical sketch copied by the Mobile Register from the Cork Examiner, we learn that the newly consecrated Catholic Bishop of Mobile is only in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He is a native of Clonry, Ireland, and commenced his ecclesiastical studies in Cincinnati in 1847, and completed them at Emory & Strong, Md., where he was ordained priest in 1853.

— One member of the Iowa Senate, Hon. John W. Thompson, of Davenport, is unmarried.

— The celebrated preacher, the Abbe Laborde, is standing as a candidate for the vacant chair in the French Academy.

— The Rt. Hon. M. T. B. B. is a distinguished Liberal British politician, is dead; so also is Sir W. C. Rose, the famous statistician.

— It is arranged that the death of Senator Broderick will be announced on Monday in the Senate by Mr. Haun, and in the House by Mr. Burch.

— We see that one of our contemporaries is still warring on Douglas. That's all well. If the editor can stand it, Douglas can; the more he is denounced, the stronger he is.

BRIEF SKETCHES
—
DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS
OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF
KENTUCKY.MAJOR BEN. P. CISELL,
Senator from Union County.

Major Cissell's father was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, having immigrated to this State from Maryland, and made his home in that section now known as Washington county. About fifty years ago, he moved to the then wilderness of what is now embraced in the County of Union, in the lower part of Kentucky. In this country, the subject of our present sketch was born, June 19th, 1822; and here he remained, receiving only such primary instruction as home could afford, until the age of fifteen, when he was sent to St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, an institution long reputed for the ability of its faculty, and one which has had the honor of training some of the first minds in the State. Mr. Cissell was engaged in his preliminary and collegiate course until the summer of 1843, at which time he graduated—receiving his Bachelor's degree. In the same year, having returned to Morganfield, his present residence, he commenced, without delay, the study of the law. In 1846, he received his license, and in the following year commenced the practice, since which time he has devoted himself entirely to the profession with success which a fine and intelligent intellect, united to a more than ordinary amount of energy, always wins the success which has as its more important guarantee of its permanence than the satisfaction of a large and increasing practice.

Mr. Cissell was elected as a Whig in politics, and, in all the political contests up to 1855, he advocated and maintained the principles of that party with all the zeal and eloquence peculiar to him; and excepting upon one occasion, he always voted for them. In the wreck that befell the Whig party in 1855, when it was declared to be disorganized, and when a bigoted and corrupt clique undertook to erect from its ruins a new party based upon religious and national prejudice, he found himself compelled to make a new choice, and a party so antagonistic to his American feelings as the new one, could, of course, receive no favor from him. With many gallant and able men, he found that he must join those whom he had once opposed, to battle against the new issues so destructive of civil and religious liberty. To conclude as to his conclusions, and having made a speech so declaring his opinions in relation to Know-Nothingism, he was at once, in view of his high talents and influence, appointed Assistant District Elector by the Democratic Central Committee, and in 1856 caned the as-two-thirds rule was adopted, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, to nominate him. He was the same Douglas and the South voted for, for President, in 1850; and as to the opposition at Washington, he is only the stronger for it; and only the more dangerous for the enemies he has. This Opposition South comes chiefly from disunionists who don't wish a national man elected, and that is beginning to be seen.

The rest is all personal spite that will damage its authors and aid Douglas. If they can stand their own hostility to him, he has no reason to complain. Let them and the Black Republicans and disunionists all make war on Douglas. It is a hollow alliance that the people will understand.

We the people, are going to elect the next President, and dispense with all the *pourri* that clog the wheels of politics. We don't care a fig for opposition, especially for such opposition as we shall have; the more of it the better.

Mr. Cissell, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has labored zealously and faithfully during the session. His mind is clear and quick, and his conclusion generally correct. His manner as a speaker is forcible and very earnest, often rising into natural and impressive eloquence. His figure is slender, graceful and angular. In height he is about six feet; the facial lines denoting character are strongly marked; the eyebrows thick, underneath which, when excited, a clear eye brightens and flashes; a sense or suspicion of humor plays about his eyes when in conversation, or when it is appropriate in speech, it twitches the corner of his mouth. He looks and is a man with whom one feels an hour could be pleasantly passed; and so whenever he relates a tale, he is sought as one who would be told to the order of good fellows, established and divers and sundry poets, heathen and Christian, even unto the present day.

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— I salute you respectfully, LEWIS SANDERS

A POLICE FIGHT IN BALTIMORE.—The Plug-Ugly Mayor of Baltimore (Swann) has refused to obey the Police Law, which has been lately passed by the Maryland Legislature. The matter is to come before the Courts. In the meantime, while legal proceedings are pending, the law should be in operation, since every statute is presumed to be constitutional until it is declared by the Courts to be unconstitutional.

The reverse of this proposition was decided upon in Cincinnati by Mayor Bishop—most unwillingly decided upon, in the case of our Police Bill. It is a pretty state of things to allow no law to go into operation until it has been declared to be constitutional.

We can assure you, Republicans, that this opposition you muster up is the life of the whole business. If it were out of the way, somebody else might be nominated at Charleston. Keep up the opposition, then, to it. Sensible men South understand what the object is, and what the result will be.

— JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Representative from Kenton County.

This gentleman, a young but influential member of the House, was born in that part of Campbell county now known as Kenton, September 6th, 1831. He is the eldest of eleven children, all of whom are now living. His father was a farmer, in moderate circumstances, and the wants of a large and growing family prevented him from giving John a collegiate education; but this, while it is an assistance, is far from being a sine qua non.

Indeed, it is somewhat remarkable to a superficial observer how so many of our abettors in law and politics should be without it. Mr. Carlisle had that better training of a mind inclined to study and habits of industry formed. When his labor was required on the farm, he studied his lesson and attended the common schools, earning his information from books—rather from his own intelligence and perseverance than from any extraneous assistance. By this means he acquired an education far better than many who have greatly suffered.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

XXXVth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—House.—Mr. Merrill presented the memorial of William Howard, of Michigan, contesting Mr. Cooper's seat.

Mr. Garnett was excused from serving as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered resolutions calling on the Executive and Heads of Departments to communicate the names of persons appointed to office by the present Administration, remonstrances, and other papers which the appointments and removals were made.

Mr. Barksdale objected to the further reading of the resolution.

Mr. Morris said the information should not be read.

Mr. Barksdale said when the resolutions were in order no one would object.

John Cochran presented a copy of the resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back post offices appropriate bill, whereupon the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the subject, Mr. Crowell in the chair.

Mr. Sherman said the Senate amendment providing for the printing of the postage blanks by contract, was one which ought to be adopted, as an amendment to the bill.

Mr. Phelps said that Sherman had correctly stated the views of the Committee, but he differed from its action, and was willing to vote in the amendment under protest. It was a measure of reform, and seventy per cent, would be given to the Government.

Mr. Lovett expressed the hope that the House would accept the amendment.

Mr. Miller opposed the amendment abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. Cobb advocated the giving out of the printing of the postage blanks by contract.

Mr. Florence said it was a mistake that every cent would be saved, but about thirty would be.

Mr. Cobb replied, that that was worth saving.

He also advocated the abolition of the franking privilege—the goal in the system was not to be too far off.

Mr. Lovett voted the striking out of both amendments. He was under an obligation thus early to vote so as to prevent the evil practice of incorporating independent legislation in appropriation bills. He expressed his views favorable to the abolition of the franking privilege.

The Fanny Ballot, in command of Captain Dunham, will leave for New Orleans on Monday evening. The Fanny Ballot is an excellent boat with fine accommodations, and in charge of clever and efficient officers. A. M. Vey and Arthur Fielder are the clerks.

The Moses McLeans is the regular U. S. mail and passenger packet, in command of Capt. Irvin, Messrs. Shirley and Taylor, two very clever young gentlemen, are in the office.

The Atlantic being unavoidably detained yesterday, will positively leave for New Orleans this morning at 10 o'clock.

The R. M. Patten, Capt. Bernard, is advertised for Tennessee river on Monday at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The John Tompkins descended the falls yesterday on his way to the Wabash river.

The Jason Strader is the mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati to day at noon.

The Lekith, Capt. Schunk, will be at the city wharf this morning, and will leave at 10 o'clock for St. Louis.

The Gen. D. M. White, we learn, is tied up for debt at Mt. Vernon, where she will probably be sold.

The West Wind will continue in the Louisville and Pittsburg trade for a short time.

The Gray Eagle came in and returned to Henderson yesterday with a fair trip both ways.

To the officers of the Gray Eagle, Chancellor and Magnolia we are indebted for the usual favors.

The Directors of the Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company met in Memphis on Monday and Tuesday last. A Committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of building several new packets, and to consider other matters of interest to the line.

The Tennessee, Capt. Logan, will leave the city wharf this evening at 3 o'clock for New Orleans.

The Brasel, Capt. Vaumont, is going into the Louisville and Arkansas river trade as a regular packet, and will leave the city wharf in tip-top repair, and in fine running order, on Monday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

To the clerks of the Fanny Ballot we are indebted for a memorandum and New Orleans papers.

Washington News.

NEW YORK, February 10.—A Washington correspondent of the 10th reported the arrival of the adjourned session of the House to-day. As Mr. Hickman was returning home through the capitol grounds he was overtaken by Mr. Edmondson, of Virginia, who, upon approaching him, called out and drew his hand knife. Mr. Hickman, with his left hand, knocked off his hat, but doing no injury. The affair was instantaneous and seemed to surprise Mr. Hickman. Mr. Brinkley, who was on the platform, said he had been informed of the occurrence.

The House was in active and dull; rents closed on the 27th of 1859.

Spain—the latest dispatches from the officers of the E. M. Ryders, who are working his banks in many places, and invading the country for miles around. The officers of the Ryders, who were reported with considerable interest.

The Independent, of Turin, Count Cavour's organ, says nothing now opposes the Prince Caragan's assumption of the regency.

The Marquis of Massino D'Aglio is appointed Governor of Milan. Radzi has left for Milan.

Prussia.—The statement that Prussia had been compelled to annex Savoy and Nice to France was only reliable in so far as it concerned the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

The Brasel, Capt. Vaumont, had ordered the British Consul to send a brief official relation with the authorities.

The Leavenworth Times of the 5th says:

The 7th is being very little. The R. M. Patten left for New Orleans yesterday afternoon; she took no freight, but carried passengers. It is said quite natural to have a steamer below town once more, as the river is now at a low water mark.

The steamer, Captain, Logan, will leave the city wharf this evening at 3 o'clock for New Orleans.

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The following is from the Memphis Avalanche of the 8th:

Mr. White, as learned from the officers of the E. M. Ryders, who are working his banks in many places, and invading the country for miles around. The officers of the Ryders, who were reported with considerable interest.

The steamer, Captain, Logan, will leave the city wharf this evening at 3 o'clock for New Orleans.

The Brasel, Capt. Vaumont, is going into the Louisville and Arkansas river trade as a regular packet, and the water still swelling. The river above Little Rock is now at a high water mark.

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